

The listing of the claims will replace the previous version, and the listing of the claims:

LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

1. (currently amended) A method of manufacturing pigments, comprising:

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preparing a dispersion of pigment particles, and adding a silicic acid solution to the dispersion of the pigment particles to have silicic acid polymer deposited on surfaces of the pigment particles so that the surfaces of the pigment particles are coated homogeneously with the silicic acid polymer having refractive index of at most 1.8 to thereby reduce a change of color of the pigment particles coated with the silicic acid polymer when caprylic triglyceride or water is added.

2. (currently amended) A method of manufacturing pigments according to claim 1, wherein said pigment particles coated with the silicic acid polymer have a decrease rate of a color difference defined by Hunter's color difference formula defined in 6.3.2 of JIS Z 8730 in a range from 55 to 84 % when caprylic triglyceride is mixed at a (pigments)/(caprylic triglyceride) mixing ratio of 84/16 by weight ~~so that a change of color of the pigment particles when caprylic triglyceride is added to the pigment particles is reduced.~~

3. (currently amended) A method of manufacturing pigments according to claim 1, wherein said pigment particles coated with the silicic acid polymer have a decrease rate of a color difference defined by Hunter's color difference formula defined in 6.3.2 of JIS Z 8730 in a range from 70 to 89 % when water is mixed at a (pigments)/(water) mixing ratio of 84/16 by weight ~~so that a change of color of the pigments when water is added to the pigments is reduced.~~

4. (original) A method of manufacturing pigments according to claim 1, wherein said pigment particles are selected from the group consisting of, as inorganic pigments, titanium oxide, zinc oxide,

zirconium oxide, cerium oxide, Indian red, yellow iron oxide, black iron oxide, ultramarine blue, dark blue, barium sulfate, titanated mica, mica, sericite, talc, bentonite, kaolin and mixed pigments with a color of human skin formed of titanium oxide and iron oxide, and as organic pigments, Red No. 202, Red No. 203, Red No. 204, Red No. 205, Red No. 207, Orange No. 203, Orange No. 204, Yellow No. 205, Blue No. 201 and Blue No. 204.

5.(original) A method of manufacturing pigments according to claim 1, wherein said silicic acid polymer is coated onto the pigment particles in a range of 1-40 weight parts relative to 100 weight parts of the pigment particles.

6.(original) A method of manufacturing pigments according to claim 1, wherein said pigment particles have an average diameter between 0.1 and 1 μm .

7.(original) A method of manufacturing cosmetics comprising adding the pigment particles with the silicic acid polymer thereon according to claim 1 to the cosmetics.

8.(original) A method of manufacturing cosmetics according to claim 7, wherein said pigment particles with the silicic acid polymer are included in the cosmetics in a range of 1-80 wt%.

9. (cancelled)

10.(currently amended) A method of manufacturing pigments ~~according to claim 9~~ comprising:

preparing a dispersion of pigment particles, and
adding a hydrolytic organic silicon compound or organic
aluminum compound to the dispersion of the pigment particles so
that the organic compound is hydrolyzed to form inorganic coating
films on surfaces of the pigment particles, said surfaces of the

(13)
pigment particles being coated homogeneously with the inorganic compound films having refractive index of at most 1.8 to thereby reduce a change of color of the pigment particles coated with the inorganic coating films when caprylic triglyceride or water is added, wherein said pigment particles coated with the inorganic coating films have a decrease rate of a color difference defined by Hunter's color difference formula defined in 6.3.2 of JIS Z 8730 in a range from 55 to 84 % when caprylic triglyceride is mixed at a (pigments)/(caprylic triglyceride) mixing ratio of 84/16 by weight so that a change of color of the pigment particles when caprylic triglyceride is added to the pigment particles is reduced.

11. (currently amended) A method of manufacturing pigments according to claim 9 comprising:

preparing a dispersion of pigment particles, and adding a hydrolytic organic silicon compound or organic aluminum compound to the dispersion of the pigment particles so that the organic compound is hydrolyzed to form inorganic coating films on surfaces of the pigment particles, said surfaces of the pigment particles being coated homogeneously with the inorganic compound films having refractive index of at most 1.8 to thereby reduce a change of color of the pigment particles coated with the inorganic coating films when caprylic triglyceride or water is added, wherein said pigment particles coated with the inorganic coating films have a decrease rate of a color difference defined by Hunter's color difference formula defined in 6.3.2 of JIS Z 8730 in a range from 70 to 89 % when water is mixed at a (pigments)/(water) mixing ratio of 84/16 by weight so that a change of color of the pigments when water is added to the pigments is reduced.

12. (currently amended) A method of manufacturing pigments according to claim 9 10, wherein said pigment particles are selected from the group consisting of, as inorganic pigments, titanium oxide, zinc oxide, zirconium oxide, cerium oxide, Indian red, yellow iron

oxide, black iron oxide, ultramarine blue, dark blue, barium sulfate, titanated mica, mica, sericite, talc, bentonite, kaolin and mixed pigments with a color of human skin formed of titanium oxide and iron oxide, and as organic pigments, Red No. 202, Red No. 203, Red No. 204, Red No. 205, Red No. 207, Orange No. 203, Orange No. 204, Yellow No. 205, Blue No. 201 and Blue No. 204.

13.(currently amended) A method of manufacturing pigments according to claim 9 10, wherein said inorganic compound films are coated onto the pigment particles in a range of 1-40 weight parts relative to 100 weight parts of the pigment particles.

14.(currently amended) A method of manufacturing pigments according to claim 9 10, wherein said pigment particles have an average diameter between 0.1 and 1 μm .

15.(currently amended) A method of manufacturing cosmetics comprising adding the pigment particles with the inorganic compound films thereon according to claim 9 10 to the cosmetics.

16.(original) A method of manufacturing cosmetics according to claim 15, wherein said pigment particles with the inorganic compound films are included in the cosmetics in a range of 1-80 wt%.

17.(new) A method of manufacturing pigments according to claim 11, wherein said pigment particles are selected from the group consisting of, as inorganic pigments, titanium oxide, zinc oxide, zirconium oxide, cerium oxide, Indian red, yellow iron oxide, black iron oxide, ultramarine blue, dark blue, barium sulfate, titanated mica, mica, sericite, talc, bentonite, kaolin and mixed pigments with a color of human skin formed of titanium oxide and iron oxide, and as organic pigments, Red No. 202, Red No. 203, Red No. 204, Red

No. 205, Red No. 207, Orange No. 203, Orange No. 204, Yellow No. 205, Blue No. 201 and Blue No. 204.

18.(new) A method of manufacturing pigments according to claim 11, wherein said inorganic compound films are coated onto the pigment particles in a range of 1-40 weight parts relative to 100 weight parts of the pigment particles.

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19.(new) A method of manufacturing pigments according to claim 11, wherein said pigment particles have an average diameter between 0.1 and 1 μm .

20.(new) A method of manufacturing cosmetics comprising adding the pigment particles with the inorganic compound films thereon according to claim 11 to the cosmetics.

21.(new) A method of manufacturing cosmetics according to claim 20, wherein said pigment particles with the inorganic compound films are included in the cosmetics in a range of 1-80 wt%.